## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Progress of Political Events in Washington THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS OF THE N. Y. MERALD. CABINET MEETING—THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES— DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 13-8 P. M. At the cabinet meeting yesterday, it is understood, it was decided that the three principal missions—England, France and Spain—should be given to Pennsylvania, Lou-isiana and New York, respectively, viz:—Mr. Buchanac, for England; Mr. Soulé, for Spain; and Mr. Dix, for France. There may be some doubt as to Mr. Dix being the man, but I think not. This determination will give the Custom House, &c., to the hunkers. It has been decided not to charge the States from which the head; of departments come with them, but rather to consider them as representing divisions of the country, and to apportion the offices without reference to the fact that some of the States may have cabinet efficers. Several important nominations will be sent in to morrow, including the

George Harrington, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, was removed yesterday, and Gilbert Rodman, of Pennsylvania, appointed to the office. Mr. Harrington was a thousand dollar clerk in the Treasury Department under Secretary Walker, during Mr. Polk's administration. In consequence of his usefulness and business taients, he was promoted to a sixteen hundred dollar office by Mr. Meredith, and to the Chief Clerkship of the department by Mr. Corwin He was a strong Scott wan during the canvass. Mr. Rodman, his successor, has been for many years in the department, and enjoys a high reputation as an able and very efficient officer. Although great exertions were made to have him removed under the last administra tion, his services, as head of the revenue division, were so important that no attention was paid to the clamor against him. The appointment has been made solely with a view to the benefit of the public service; for Mr. Redman, although a democrat, has not taken an active

Mr. West, formerly of New Orleans, brought here by

Mr. Hodges, was also removed yesterday.

Mr. Reed, a son-in law of Gen. Duff Green, received his dismissal yesterday. He was formerly in the Indian place. On the 3d of March, the last day of the administration, Mr. Corwin gave him a sixteen hundred dollar office in the Secretary's office proper. Judge Johnson, of Mississippi, a clerk in the second Comptroller's office, has received Reed's position.

Three other temporary clerks were also removed from the Treasury proper.

During the last two or three days of Mr. Corwin's official life, he endeavored to take care of his friends. He filled every vacancy he could. In addition to giving Mr. Reed a sixteen hundred dollar office, he also gave Mr. Yulee, brother of the ex Senator Yulee, an eighteen hun-

dred dollar place, in the same office, on the 2d of March.

Most of the whig clerks have the ague. The probability now is, that the removals will be very rapid. There are not fifty clerkships in Washington out of the seven hundred, which require any ability or an experience of over a week to fill, and the public need not be alarmed that the business will not go on as usual—no matter how fast the administration takes care of its

THE SENATE-THE OFFICE-SERKERS-GEN, PIERCE WASHINGTON, March 13-8% P. M. It is rumored that the President will dismiss the Senate this week--perhaps on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Mr. Mason speaks, by authority no doubt, on Central America to morrow. A batch of collectors, consuls, &c., are also expected by the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Buchanan probably goes to England, and Mr. Wise to France. New York is doubtful for a first class mission Mr. Schell is opposed for the New York Collectorship by Secretary Marcy. It is tough work. The President is overwhelmed. Many members of Con

gress have left, disappointed of an interview, and th crowd is thinning rapidly. Mr. Fillmore's departure is uncertain, his lady being

too unwell to travel yet.

President Pierce and wife attendedthe Episcopal Church to-day Her general health is improving. He looks

thin, but bright and elastic. I understand that a hundred new postmasters will be announced this week.

Dr. Cardner's case will occupy perhaps a month, and will soon become intensely interesting. TROUBLE BREWING-RUMORED MISUNDERSTANDING

IN THE CABINET-THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE HUNKERS AND BARNBURNERS-POSITION OF SEC-

WASHINGTON, March 13-9 P. M. A cabinet meeting was held last evening, being the second one yesterday; but nothing has transpired, the proceedings having been kept secret: but it is understood that several appointments have been made, chiefly for eign, which will be sent to the Senate to morrow. The New York and other collectorships will not, it is

Baid, be disposed of for a few days.

There is a rumor of a difficulty in the cabinet. When the cabinet was announced, the people said it did not possess the elements of harmony; but it was added that General Pierce would keep it together by his own strength, and that the ministers would be merely his clerks to carry out his will about appointments and everything alse. It seems, however, that the cabinet officers want to be more than clerks, and to have a voice and a will o their own; hence each has been the centre of attraction for the last few days. Certain it is the cabinet is not a unit. Secretary Marcy, it is reported, insists upon havin his own appointments. S. J. Tilden wrote to Secretary Marcy to do nothing till he came, and one of the barnburners said "Wait till Tilden comes, and you will see how it will be." Well, Tilden has come, and, it is known,

has a power of attorney from John Van Buren. L. B Shepard, the friend of Mr. Marcy at the Balti more Convention, is confident of the office of District Attorney. Paul R George, of New Hampshire, who was paval storekeeper in New York under President Tyler, is likely to get the same appointment, or some other, in New

Isaac V. Fowler, the personal candidate of John Van Buren, la looking for the office of Navy Agent, as is also J. H. Soydam, Navy Agent under Tyler, and formerly in the New York Legislature.

The barnburners have become rather stiff this evening. in reference to the collectorship of New York. They say they are bound to have a man of their own. Secretary Marcy swore to-day that Mr. Schell will not have th appointment if he can help it. Such says the power behind the throne. What says the throne itself? Mr. Schell is the candidate of the strong hunker party, and i they fall in getting the appointment for him they will be

Centain Schaumberg, who has been in custody for six weeks, on a charge of shooting Mr. Fuller, has been admitted to bail.

Destructive Storm in Georgia

# A most destructive storm swept over Columbus, Ga.

on the 10th inst. The damage, it is estimated, will amount to at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The telegraph line between Columbus and Alexan dria was completely demolished for several miles, but has again been put in working order.

## Sailing of the Black Warrior.

Momis, March 11, 1853. The steamship Black Warrior sailed at 9 o'clock this morning for New York, via Havana. She has fifteen pas sengers and one thousand bales of cotton on board.

## Fallure of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, March 13, 1853. We have no mail south of Augusta, Ga , to-day. The New Orleans papers of Sunday and Monday are due.

New ORLEANS, March 11, 1853. Cotton is firm to-day, and 3,000 bales have atready been disposed of. The stock amounts to 430,000 bales.

PROVIDENCE, March 12, 1858. The cotton market remains unchanged. The sales for the week were 2,600 bales. The sales of wool were rath er light, at prices a little more favorable to buyers. The sales for the week amounted to 60,400 pounds. For printing cloths the market is without change. The sales for the week were 26,200 pieces. The Return of Santa Anna to Mexico.

The brig Robertson has arrived at Mobile, having left Vera Cruz on the 1st instant. She reports having met the English steamer going in with Santa Anna on board. His colors were flying at the topmast.

Arrival of an American Missionary from the East Indies.

Bosrow, March 13, 1852. \*
Rev. J. W. Dallas, of the American Board of Commis sioners of Foreign Missions, with his wife and three chil-dren, came passengers in the ship Sabine, arrived at this port to-day, from Calcutta.

Death of Prof. Horner. PHILADRIPHIA, March 13, 1853.
Prof. Wm. E. Horner, of the Pennsylvania University,

## died last evening. AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Important Legislative Proceedings.

THE RAILROAD TOLL BILL—NAMES OF ROADS EXCEPTED.

(From the Albany Journal, March 11.)

The following is the resolution yesterday adopted by the House. Appended to it is a synopsis of the bill which the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to add to the Tax bill, and to report it complete to the House.—

Becoluge That

to add to the Tax bill, and to report it complete to the House.—

Resolved, That Assembly bill No. 198 be referred back to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to amend the title to said bill by adding thereto, as follows: "And in relation to the transportation of freight on certain railroads, and imposing tolls thereon." And to further amend the lat section and 2d line of said bill, by striking out the words: "One mill and two-tenths," and inserting "Seven-tenths," in place thereof; and further amending said bill by striking out the last section thereof, and adding to said bill, substantially, the provisions hereto annexed, providing for the imposition of tolls upon certain railroads; and that said committee report said bill, so amended, complete.

The following is the substance of the bill.—

sions hereto annexed, providing for the imposition of tolis upon certain railroads; and that said committee report said bill, so amended, complete.

The following is the substance of the bill:—
Sec. 1. Frovides that all the roads between Albany and Troy and Buffalo, together with the Syracuse and Oswego, the Rochester and Niagara Falls, the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls and the Lockport and Buffalo railroads—shall return all freight transperied over them (except cattle, horses, sheep, fresh mest, butter, cheese and milk) and shall pay the same toll on them as if they had been transported on the canals. But no toll is to be charged on property conveyed over only a portion of any of the roads west of Utica. In the event of the consolidation of any two or more roads, then toll is not to be charged on goods conveyed less than twenty miles.
Sec. 2. The same duties, exemptions and tolls are imposed on the Eric Railroad. But no toll is to be charged west of Deposit.

Sec. 3 Freight on the Northern Railroad is only to be charged with toll when passing the whole length of the oad.

charged with toll when passing the whole length of the oad.

Sec. 4. Includes all the other rathroads in the State; and compels the payment of tolls upon all freight (with the exceptions named in the first section) passing over the entire length of such roads.

Sec. 5. Makes the same provision as in last section, in regard to any new road which may be built, running parallel with any canal of the State.

Sec. 6. Authorizes the Commissioner of the Canal Fund to provide for the enforcement of this law, and declares a penalty of \$500 for each (ay any road neglects to comply with its provisions.

Sec. 7. Provides that the tolls thus collected shall belong to the Canal Fund, and shall be applied to the three canals named in the constitution.

Sec. 8. This law shall not affect the baggage of passengers, unless it exceeds 100 lbs. in weight.

Sec. 10. The toll portion of the law to take effect on the lat of May next.

This bill passed the House this morning.

[From the Albany Journal, March 12.]

[From the Albany Journal, March 12.]
Our synopsis of this bill, as published yesterday, was wrong in one or two particulsrs. The fourth section does not include all the roads not named in the preceding sections. It only includes all the roads running parallel, or competing with, the canals. This exception embracement

braces—
The Hudson River Road.
The Harlem Road.
The Buffalo and State Line Road.
The Buffalo and State Line Road.
The Albany and West Stockbridge Road.
The Hudson and Berkshire Road.
The Long Island Road.
The New York and New Haven Road, and several other small roads or branches.
These roads not being deemed to come in competition, in any manner, with the canals, are not included in the bill.

PASSAGE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANAL SCHEME IN

PASSAGE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANAL SCHEME IN THE ASSEMBLY.

[From the Albany Athas, March 12.]

The great measure of the session, the bill to provide ways and means for the canals, was passed by the Assembly yesterday by a triumphant vote, and "in spite of lamentations here and clsewhere."

The whig disorganizers had opposed all the propositions to bring the public works out of their present condition—had opposed the bank tax, the railroad tax, and the general tax on property. They hoped to defeat all projects, and so get up a canal hobby for themselves and disaffected democrats, for next fall. But their leaders and their journals had incautiously made noisy professions of a desire to re impose toils on the railroads. The democrats took them at their word, adopted such an amendment, and then forced a vote on the main bill, which stood as follows:—

Aysa—Measra Align Amshry, Bayker Reman Blanyalte.

which stood as follows:—
Aves.—Messrs, Alèen, Amsbry, Barker, Beman, Blauvelt, Burnet, Burrough, Bushnell, Bush, Case, Carpenter, Chambir, Clapp Debart, Dubois, Emans, Freet, Putton, Gais, A. H. Gardiner, J. K. Gardiner, Giffst, Brond, Gais, A. H. Gardiner, J. K. Gardiner, Giffst, Brond, Gais, A. H. Gardiner, J. K. Gardiner, Giffst, Brond, Gais, A. H. Gardiner, J. K. Gardiner, Giffst, Brond, Giffst, Gardiner, Giffst, Brond, Gardiner, Giffst, Gardiner, Giffst, Gardiner, Giffst, Gardiner, Giffst, Gardiner, Giffst, Gardiner, Giffst, Gardiner, J. Kenney, Kolari, J. Kartin, McBurney, McLean, Miller, Noble, G'Brien, Odell, O'Keefe, L. O'Good, Patterson, Perkins, Rogers, J. Rose, Saaring, Slaw, B. Smith, C. Smith, L. H. Smith, R. P. Smith, Russell Smith, S. S. Smith, W. A. Smith, L. Spanker, Sprague, St. John Streeter, Ten Fyck, Temple, Thorne, Tewnsend, Van Vranken, Webb, Wecks, Wedekind, Welch, Westover, West, Whitcomb, Wilson, Winnas—Sl.
NAvs—Mesers, Ashley, Chatfield, Cook, Ellsworth, J. E. Syl, Forsyth, Glover, Green, Hardin, Holmes, Hoyle, Hutchnson, Ingalis, Lawrence, Lounsbury, Osborn, Persons, Petterdi, Peter, J. Reed, L. Reid, P. W. Rose, Sessions, Stewart, Stratton, D. B. Taylor, W. Taylor, Wood—28.
The Wills, it will be seen, passed be the vote of 70 demorats and 11 whigs.

crats and 1) whigs.

The Whigs stood thus arrayed on this subject:

For the canals
Against them
Absent

The opposition, under the lead of Mr. Burr

yet keep this bad currency in life, until it is expedient to let it extinguish itself by repudiation—its natural and inevitable end.

There is a law against the circulation of foreign bank notes—remaining on the statute book since 1839—which is so severe as to defeat itself.

Hon. Russell Smith, Chairman of the Eank Committee of the Assembly, has introduced a bill for this purpose, which we copy below.

We hear that in one of the Western States—Indiana—the last Legislature chartered banks of thirteen million circulation, making their own depreciated stocks the basis, and adding a stay law, by which no bank is required to redeem its notes till thirty days after presentation. Other States have followed in the same reckless path. The bill, it will be seen, does not interfere with the action of such banks as will receive this spurious currency for the purpose of sending it home for redemption, and only aims to break up a combination of brokers and bankers, whose operations, in forcing out and drawing in this currency, is felt like a rasp or a saw upon the commercial body.

We copy Mr. Smith's bill, which is brief and direct:—AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITIED "AN ACT CONCERNING FOREIGN BANK NOTES."

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:—Sec. 1. Section two of the act entitled "An act concerning Foreign Bank Notes." pussed May 7, 1839, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: It shall not be lawful for any incorporated banking institution within this State, or any association, or any individual or individuals, authorized to carry on the business of banking," directly or indirectly on any pretence whatever, to procure or receive, or offer to receive, from any corporation, association, person or pursons whomscever, any bank bill, or note or other evidence of debt in the similitude of a bank note, issued er purporting to have been issued by any corporation, association or individual, situated or residing without this State, at a greater rate of discount than is or

of this State at their agencies; nor shall it be lawful for any banking institution, association, individual or individuals in the first part of this section mentioned, to issue, utter, or circulate as money, or in any way directly or indirectly to aid or assist in the issuing, uttering or circulating as money, within this State, of any such bank bill, note or other evidence of debt, issued or purporting to have been issued, by any corporation, association or individual, situate or residing without this State, or to procure or receive in any manner whatsoever, any such bank bill, note or evidence of debt, with intent to issue, utter or circulate, or with intent to aid or assist in issuing, uttering or direculating the same as mency within this State; but nothing in this section contained shall prohibit the said banking institutions, associations, and individual bankers in the first part of this section mentioned, nor shall they be prohibited from receiving foreign notes from their dealers and customers in the regular and usual course of their business at a rate of discount not exceeding that which is or shall be at the time fixed by law for the redemption of the bills of the banks of this State, at their agencies, or from obtaining from the corporations, associations or individuals, by which or by whom such foreign notes were made, the payment or redemption thereof.

Sec. 2. It shall not be lawful for any persen within this State to issue not as a second and as a second and a second a second a second and a second a second

porations, associations or individuals, by which or by whom such foreign notes were made, the payment or redemption thereof.

See. 2. It shall not be lawful for any person within this State to issue, utter, or circulate as money or in any way, directly or indirectly, to ald or assist in the issuing, uttering, or circulating as money, within this State, of any bank bill, note, or other evidence of dobt, in the similitude of a bank bill or note, issued or purporting to have been issued, by any corporation, association, or individual, situated or residing without this State, which shall have been received by such person, at a greater rate of discount than is or shall be at the time fixed by law for the redemption of the bills of the banks of this State at their agencies, or to offer to receive any such bank bill, note, or evidence of debt, at a greater rate of discount than is or shall be at the time fixed by law for the redemption of the bills of the banks of this State at their agencies, with intent to issue, utter, or circulate, or with intent to aid or assist in issuing, uttering, or circulating the saw e as money, within this State; but nothing in this section contained shall prohibit any person not authorized to carry on the business of bunking within this State, nor shall any such person be prohibited from receiving foreign notes in the regular and usual course of business, or from obtaining from the corporations, associations, or individuals, by which or by whom such foreign notes were made the payment or redemption thereof.

Sec. 3. The penalties provided in section four of the act hereby amended shall apply to any violation of this act.

### New Hampshire Election. OUR CONCORD CORRESPONDENCE.

CONCORD. N. H., March 10-3 P. M. The following is a list of the candidates supported by the several parties at our State election, which took place on Tuesday, the same as was given in the HERALD of that day:-

POR GOVERNOR.

Dem. Whig. John H. White.

POR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

B. H. Plaisted. Joseph Sawyer. John Gove.

FOR REPRISENTATIVES TO CONGRES.

G. W. Kittredge. Amos Tuck.\* Amos Tuck.\*

Berry Hibbard. \* Jared Perkins.\*

\*Members of the last Congress.

In the last Congress the State had four members of Congress. Two of them-Charles H. Peaslee (just appointed Collector of the port of Boston,) and Harry Hibbard-were democrats. The other two, Amos Tuck and Jared Perkins, were chosen by a coalition between the whigs and freesoilers. Here at home they were claimed by both of those parties, while in Congress they set themselves down as whigs.

Mr. Tuck left the democratic party with John P. Hale, in 1846, and was originally nominated for Congress by the Hale, or abolition party. Mr. Perkins gress by the Hale, or abolition party. Mr. Perkins was formerly a whig, or federalist, but was also started for Congress by the abolitionists. By the new apportionment the State has lost one member of Congress, the number to which she is now entitled being three instead of four. It will be seen that the whigs and freesoilers united, on Tuesday last, and supported the same candidates in Congressional districts Nos. 1 and 3. In No. 2 a similar union was attempted, but did not succeed. A portion of the whig branch contended that they had surrendered to the freesoilers in the other districts, and refused to go for Preston, (abolitionist;) the latter insisted on running, and hence the attempted coalition failed.

insisted on running, and hence the attempted coalition failed.

Returns from about two-thirds of the towns render it cortain that the democrats have carried nearly everything on their State ticket. They have chosen their Governor by a majority increased from 1,100 to 5,000 or 6,000, and Railroad Commissioner by an equal vote. The returns indicate that only one of the twelve Senators has been chosen by the opposition. Four of the five Councillors, also, are democrats. The democrats have also carried eight of the ten county tickets, and increased their last year's majority in the House from thirty up to sixty or seventy.

They have also elected all three of their Congressmen, Messrs. Kittridge, Morrison and Hibbard, not simply by the requisite plurality of votes, but by large majorities, thus giving New Hampshire a united delegation in both branches of Congress, and dispensing, for a season at least, with the services of three abolitionists, Messrs. J. P. Hale, in the United States Senate, and Tuck and Perkins, in the

of three abolitionists, Mesars. J. P. Hale, in the United States Senate, and Tuck and Perkins, in the House. Mr. Hibbard, the late able and popular member from the northwestern section of the State, is the only one re-elected. General Peaslee, one of the most efficient and industrious members of the last Congress, retires after six years service, and will doubtless prove an excellent head of the Custom House at Boston. He is succeeded by Mr. Morrison, a gentleman of much energy and ability, who has already been in Congress a short time, having been chosen to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the resignation of General James Wilson, (whig), when appointed by General Taylor Surveyor General of California, in 1849. Messrs. Hibbard and Morrison are both young men, and prominent members of the New Hampshire bar. Dr. Kittridge, who mcceeds Mr. Tuck, is a physician. This is the third the has opposed the latter as a candidate, the contest between them at former elections having been extremely close. Returns from two thirds of been extremely close. Returns from two-thirds of the towns in his district indicate that Dr. K.'s majo-rity over Mr. Tuck will not fall below 1,500. Mr

rity over Mr. Tuck will not fall below 1,500. Mr. Morrison's plurality over Hughes will reach 2,500. Mr Hibbard beats Perkins by from 2,000 to 3,000. So much for the present condition of the political atmosphere in the new President's native State. The election has resulted as I have already predicted in the Herald, only the democratic majority is considerably larger than I had anticipated, especially in Kittridge's district, where the "allies" had strong hopes of re-electing Tuck. The whig party seems to have literally caved in. It is, at present, non cst. Verdict of the Coroner—"Died from taking too large doses of abolitionism." The returns also show that its adjunct, free soilism, is defunct. The recent mission of Mr. Hale's agents. Foster and Pillsbury, has failed. They cannot raise an audience numbering a baker's They cannot raise an audience numbering a baker's dozen to hear their denunciations of the noble Union sentiments in President Pierce's inaugural address.

sentiments in President Field Sic transit gloria nigrorum!
Our citizens have to-day adopted a city charter granted them by the Legislature two or three years ago, by 169 majority. The vote stood 828 to 559.

Pennacook.

Scottish Clans in Canada.

The Census Commissioner for the county of Glengarry.
Canada, has compiled the following list of the numbers o
persons in each of the several clans in that county—tota
number, 9 976. The statement is made up from the
census of 1852:—

	burg.	Kenyon.	Lochiel.	Lancaster.	Total.
McDonellsand					
McDonalds.	880	803	419	1,126	3,228
McMillans	7	158	351	49	551
McLougalls	156	71	147	167	541
Mchaes	69	163	80	134	456
McLeods	12	131	218	76	437
McGillises	88	25	60	186	359
McLennans	111	44	89	78	321
McIntoshes	50	53	120	39	262
McGillivrays .	15	20	184	24	243
McKinnons	27	79	99	37	242
Mcrhersons	57	39	56	64	191
McI hees	3	43	97	9	157
McIntyres	49	66	9	17	140
McGrigora	88	16	7	3	114
McLaurens	28	-	74	-	102
McKenzies	35	22	39	8	99
McCormicks		9	66	1	83
McMartins		2	7	_	72
McKays	30	23	13	6	72
McArthurs	52	5	12	1	70
McLauchlins.		14	1	. 18	68
Grants		45	8	72	415
Camerons		228	43	35	399
Kennedys	119	153	31	30	333
Campbells	61	155	84	114	304
Frasers	67	34	50	25	176
Rosses	67	13	24	35	139
Chisholms	45	38	34	16	133
Fergusons	73	10	12		110
Morrisons	-	27	60	22	99
Cattanachs	10	8	20	12	50

Our Washington Corres WASHINGTON, March 12, 1853. Fun Ahead-Diplomatic and other Appointments to be made, &c.

An attempt was made, a day or two since, to over awe the President by the appearance of an entire Congressional delegation from a large State in the West, at the White House, asking an interview. The President informed them that at 12 o'clock be would be happy to meet them. They appeared at that time, and, lo and behold! it was a public reception. This so shocked their sensibilities that they withdrew, saying that such treatment was unexpected and unaccountable from a democratic President. This

and unaccountable from a democratic President. This was Jackson's way of doing business. He did not object to delegations meeting and acting, but did not allow them to have private interviews with him collectively. "Old Lion of the Hermitage, the times invoke thee, but thou art not here."

The following appointments are soon to be made: James Buchanan, Penn. ... Minister to England. William Allen, Ohio.... ... Minister to England. William Allen, Ohio.... ... Minister to France. Thos. H. Seymour, Comn. ... Minister to Maxico. Mr. Delay, New York. ... ... Minister Resident at Brussels. Col. Carr, Penn. ... ... ... Minister Resident at Naples. Amongst the list of persons named as Secretaries of Legation are those of R. A. Ewing, of Conn.; Chas. Levi Woodbury, Mass; Franklin L. Clack, Louisiana; Capt. John S. Slocum, Washington. ... O. P. Q.

Prominent Office Seekers, & 

Gen. Medary. ""

M. Skinner New York ""

Lorin P. Waldo Connecticut. Commisioner l'ensions
S. Cole. New York Chief clerk Com. do.
S. J. Bridge Massachuretts Ap. for Pacific coast.
John W. Fagan "Consul to Nassau.

able number of "outsiders"—all Col. Benton's warm friends.

Signatures to Applications for Office.—The practice of importuning the members of the Legislature for signatures to applicants for office, and getting them, has grown into a great abuse, here and elsewhere. In Ohio, the laxity has run into "a perfect looseness," as the following from the Cincinnati Gazette will show:—

"Te such an extent did this prevail that some wag of a Senator undertook to rebuke it a few days since, by running a deep set saw upon the members, and capitally and laughingly did he do it. Drawing up a paper, in its heading purporting to be a memorial to President Pierce to confer an office, he was successful in getting the signatures of some eight or ten of the 'grave and reverend' Senators, when some wide awake chap, looking over the shoulder of the last signer, asked him if he was aware of what he was putting his name to. Stimulated to read the paper over fer the first time, he discovered that he and his brother members had been giving their joint note for one thousand dollars. He didn't quite like the joke, but still ssid the note was d—d well indorsed."

Another Letter from Mr. Fillmore.

The following is Mr. Fillmore's answer to an invitation from the Common Council of Philadelphia to become the guest of the city, on his return home from Washington:—

guest of the city, on his return home from Washington:

Washingtons, March 7, 1853.

Gentlemen—your very kind and flattering letter of the 24th ult., enclosing acopy of the resolutions adopted by Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, inviting me to become a guest of your city, on any return home from Washington, came duly to hard, and would have received a more prompt answer, but from the fact that I could not determine, until the close of my administration, whether I abould return to Buffalo by the way of Philadelphia, or go South, and return by the way of the Mississippi and great lakes. It is now my intention to pursue the latter route, and I am consequently compelled to decline your invitation, otherwise it would give me great pleasure to accept it.

I have many reasons for recollecting your beantiful and flourishing city with gratitude. It has always treated me with the greatest kindness and courtesy; and it numbers among its inhabitants some of my most cherished friends, and I shall ever regard the unanimous resolution of your city councils to tender me its hospitalities in Independence Hall, as the proudest tribute which has ever been paid to my humble endeavors to serve my native country. For this signal mark of your approbation I beg leave to return to you, and through you to those whom you represent, my gratefulthanks.

With my sincere acknowledgment of the great obligations which you have been pleased to spêak of my public services, and my best wishes for your individual healths and prosperity, I beg leave to return to you, and through you to those whom you represent, my gratefulthanks.

Assassination of A Marylander in Mexico.

ASSASSINATION OF A MARYLANDER IN MEXICO. sination on the 2d February, of Dr. Walter M. Bayly, residing at Tlacotalpam, on the Alvarado river, about sixty miles from Vera Cruz. Dr. B. was reading at a table at his residence, in the evening, when a shot was fired through the window, killing him instantly. He was found one minute afterwards, sitting upright in his chair dead Mr. Markoe has offered a reward in his chair dead Mr. Markoe has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the murderer, and it is understood that the case will be brought to the notice of our government. Dr. Bayly was a native of Hagerstown, a graduate of the Maryland University, and has been residing in Mexico for the last 25 years. He was much persecuted during the Mexican war, having been compelled, at one time, to seek a refuge on board a United States vessel bring in the Abrarda viers and austriand beauty time, to seek a refuge on board a United States vessel lying in the Alvarado river, and sustained heavy
pecuniary losses, in consequence of being an American. He leaves a wife, daughter and son, aged 12
years, and now at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.
A large circle of relatives and friends in this State,
to whom Dr. B. was well and favorably known, for
his many estimable qualities, will mourn with us this
deplorable event, by which a well remembered and
true friend is sudderly and violently removed from
earth.—Baltimore Clipper, March 12.

THE SHEPARD CHURCH. CAMBRIDGE. MASS .- We The Shepard Church. Cambridge Mass.—We are happy to learn that at the sale of pews at this edifice on Tuesday last, the number of pews sold was forty-five, the appraised value of which was \$8,845. The premium received was \$1,014. The number of pews remaining unsold is eighty-five, the appraised value of which is about \$10,000. The sale was adjourned to Saturday afternoon next. Only \$5,500 is needed to pay off the debt, and it is expected that this result will be secured on Tuesday.—Cambridge Chronicle.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE NAVY DEPART MENT.—Four North Carolinians have been called to the Navy Department since 1829—John Branch, ap-pointed by Gen. Jackson: Mr. Badger, by Gen. Har-rison; Mr. Graham, by Mr. Fillmore; and Mr. Dob-bin, by Gen. Pierce.

Domestic Miscellany

Domestic Miscellany.

The Cushing Guards of Newburyport fired a salute of thirty-one guns on the 10th instant, the occasion of General Cushing taking his seat in the cabinet.

During the twenty-four hours previous to the 9th inst., seven vessels arrived at Portland, Me., bringing 2,396 hogsheads, 149 tierces, and 27 barrels of molasses, from the West Indies.

Rev. Mr. Garretson has been liberated from prison at Ovid, New York, where he was confined for seducing a young lady, now deceased. He asserts his innocence, and insists that he is the victim of a conspiracy. A civil suit is to be tried in April.

Joseph Kneeland, who was formerly in the employ of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, was found suspended by his neck in an attic of the Middlesx House, in Charlestown, Mass., on the 11th instant. Mr. Kneeland has been missing since Wednesday, and it was supposed was off on a spree. He had probably been hanging some forty-eight hours when discovered.

Coroner's Inquests.

Death from Suffocation on Board a Ship.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Friedrick W. Rein, who met his death in the following manne: It appears in evidence that the deceased arrived here from Bremen, upon the 3d instant, in the packet ship F. S. Wichelhausen, which anchored at pier No. 10 North river. He aame on shore, but visited the vessel frequently afterwards, and sometimes slept there. Captain Henry Warnkin met him on the vessel, and conversed with him there. Vesterday the captain ordered his first mate to close up all the doors and windows, in order to burn charcoal in the hold, for the purpose of destroying rats, a great many of the vermin being in the ship. The order was fully carried into effect, and it appeared that the unfortunate deceased was lying at the time in a room, without the knowledge of the officers, having forced open the door, where he was suffocated. The jury rendered a verdiet of—Death from accidental suffocation from carbonic gas on board the ship F. F. Wichelhausen. The deceased was a native of Gormany, and twenty two years of age.

KILIED BY A HOSE CARRIAGE.—A boy named William Gillman was knocked down by hose carriage No.24, on Saturday night, when running to a fire. He died name night from the injuries, and an inquest will be held upon his body to day, at the Arctic, corner of Dominick and

Interesting from the East Indice and China From our East India and China files we have gleaned the following items :-

At Batavia no less than nine failures have occurred among the Chinese merchants, and it is feared that some others will sink beneath the weight of existing difficulties. Two of the recent failures were considered the wealthiest and most substantial of the Chinese camp. The known liabilities are about

isting difficulties. Two of the recent failures were considered the wealthiest and most substantial of the Chinese camp. The known liabilities are about 3,000,000 gliders, or about 1,000,000 Spanish tolflars, whilst their assets are not expected to realize on the life the ament of their debts. The Maatschappy, or trading company, are large creditors, and next to them the English houses are the principal sufferers, averaging from £10,000 to £25,000 each firm. Such terror have these failures inspired, that the bank will not discount a bill which has a Chinese name on it, and the merchants have withdrawn all credit from the Chinese traders, except three, who are supported to save a general crash amongst the European houses themselves.

In consequence of the great number of Dutch ships now proceeding under charter from England to Australia, it has been resolved that Dutch men-of-war proceeding to the Indian station from Europe shall first go to Australia and remain there some time for the protection of Dutch interests.

For some time past heavy rains have fallen in Singapore, rendering the roads in some places very soft, and everywhese producing a rank vegetation.

The ship Lady Amhersi left Singapore on the 24th Dec., in prosecution of her voyage to Havanna. Having been unable to quit of her mutinous coolies, 15 in number, through the intervention of the police authorities, who declined to interfere unless the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them at the captain would remain here and prosecute them to the captain would remain here and prosecute them to the captain would remain here and prosecute the

engaged, in that province.

From one of our East Indian files we have gleaned the following items:—

Communications recently received from Malacca contain references to the disastrons state of the Malayan countries bordering on the British territory. The Rawahs, about five hundred in number, from Pahang, made a sudden descent on Soongye Uojong, and plundered all the tia and grain belonging to the principal inhabitants of that country, who are largely indebted to traders at Malacca for moneysadvanced to them for purchasing tin. The Rawahs are people from Sumatra, driven from their country by the Dutch. They are a troublesome race of men, and if not checked in time, will overrun the whole Malayan peninsula. Pahang has become the headquarters of the Rawahs, and they bid defiance to the authority of the Malay chief of that country. The Rawahs some years past scized upon all the Jaccons in the country, and made slaves of them. Almost every week boats from Sumatra arrive at Malacca with Rawahs, who after arming themselves, proceed up the country to commence depredations upon the Malays. The Kawahs have also attacked Uloo Calang, the territory of the Rajah of Salangore, and killed many of the people working in the tin mines, and plundered the property found there.

A Rangoon letter says—" The American missionaries here, Messrs, Vinton and Kincaid, were of essential service to Colonel Start; when ordered with his column to Pegu, they furnished a route, guides, hackeries and assistance throughout the whole road.

his column to Pegu, they furnished a route, guides, hackeries and assistance throughout the whole road, which is none of the best. You may imagine how heavy the duty is here, both on officers and men. At night no men are left in the barrack, save the undrilled and the recruits."

We regret to learn that Mr. Gibson, an American contlemen, whose unfortunate escende in the school

We regret to learn that Mr. Gibson, an American gentleman, whose unfortunate escapade in the schooner Flirt was noticed nearly twelve months ago, still remains incarcerated in jail and untried. The Court of Justice has thrice declared Mr. Gibson innocent of the charge of treason preferred against him, and ordered his release, but the Procureur General manages to keep him prisoner. On the 3d of January Mr. Gibson's case was once more argued, and we shall see whether the High Court of Justice will again consent to allow a further detention after being thrice acquitted.

Considerable progress is making in obtaining coals from Ritteh, in Sumatra. Some Europeans have commenced operations in carnest, and have already stored, it is said, about five hundred coyans. The great difficulty experienced is in the transit of coals from the upper part of the river to its mouth; but arrangements are now in progress which will facilitate the conveyance of materials from the beds. The proximity of the Ritteh coal to Singapore will greatly enhance its value, if it can be worked on a scale sufficiently large telreward the enterprising parties now engaged in the undertaking.

Theatrical and Musical. Theatrical and Musical.

Bowert Thrader—This evening Mr. W. F. Wallet's new Asiatic and equestrian drama, entitled the "Arab and his Steeds," will be presented for the first time, Mr. Wallet appearing as Earney Brallagan. The entertainments will commence with the "Corsican Brothers," in which Mr. E. Eddy and Mr. Stevens will appear.

Mr. E. Eddy and Mr.-Stevens will appear.

EROADWAY THRATRE...This evening will be the twelfth night of the engagement of Mr. E. Forrest. Bird's tragedy of the "Glodiator" will commence the entertainments. Mr. Forrest will sustain the great character of Spartacus, Conway that of Phasarius, and Mad. Ponisi as Senera. Miss Price will dance a Pas Seul, and all will conclude with the farce of the "King and L."

NATIONAL THATRE...Yankee Locke is re engaged for six yields, more, and will appear this evening in the "Hermit-

NATIONAL BIRATRE—I ABREE LOCKE IS TO ENGAGED TO SIX nights more, and will appear this evening in the "Hermit of the Rock" as Moderation Esterbrook, and in the "Yankee Duellist" as Flam Pancake. The other selections are the "Rake's Progress," with a good cast, and the celebrated rope performers, Lson Javelli, Charles Witther, Master Jerome and La Petite Winther.

Wit ther, Master Jerome and La Petite Winther.

Maliack's Theather.—The fine comedy of the "So dier's Inaghier" will commence the entertainments this evening, with Messrs. Blake, Lester, Mason, and Miss Laura Keeno in the principal characters. The new and peculiar drama of "Tauline." with extensive new scenery, machinery and beautiful costumes will be the concluding feature. All the leading artists will appear in this piece.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The amusements announced for this evening at the Museum are exceedingly attractive.

this evening at the Museum are exceedingly attractive. They comprise the spectacle of "Blue Beard" and the farce of the "Married Rake." Two excellent pieces are provided for the afternoon.

Caccas.—The amphitheatre continues to be well patronized. The programme for this evening will introduce all the company in equestrian and gymnastic exercises.

ST CHARLES THEATHE.—The comedy of the "Serious Family" and the "Gambler's Wife" are the pieces advertised for to-night at this popular theatre. The casts include the entire company.

CHERRY'S OPERA HOUSE—Christy's Ethiopian opera company offer an attractive selection of songs and commany offer an attractive selection of songs and dances for this evening. W. E. Porter's benefit will come off on Saturday evening next.

Woon's Mixirkers —This popular band advertise another new song for this 'evening; 'Yes, 'tis true, that 'thy Katy now is sleeping,' composed by Charles Jarvis, and published by J. E. Gould, of Philadelphia.

Robert Heller.—This distinguished necroman cer of-fors an attractive programme for this evening. RESER'S TRAMES.—This beautiful painting is drawing BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND IS, &s attractive as ever.

Church Burnt in Utica—Incendiarism.—
About 12 o'clock on the night of the 10th inst., the
Westminster church on Devereux street, at Utica,
was discovered on fire in the, steeple, and before any
assistance could be p'coured the steeple was
wrapped in flames, which communicated at once to
the whole interior, and the church was rapidly conspread. It was injuried for \$5,000, whis a does not
cover the loss.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA. THREE DAYS LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TURKEY. Threatened Rupture between the Austrian and Ottoman Empires.

SEVERE GALE AT LIVERPOOL. DAMAGE TO AMERICAN SHIPPING. LOSS OF LIFE.

Important Commercial Treaty Between Austria and Prussia.

### REPORTED BRITISH REVERSES IN BURMAN. STATE OF THE MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, arrived at this port at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at ten o'clock on Sun

lay morning, the 27th ult. The news is three days later than that brought by the Glasgow.

The departure of the Africa from Liverpool was delayed one day in consequence of a tremendous gale which blew there on the 26th ult. Our advices state that that town and neighborhood were visited by one of the most violent storms of wind which has taken place for some time. On Friday night and Saturday morning the wind blew a moderate gale from the northwest, increasing in violence until about noon on Saturday, when it blew a hurricane. The vessels at anchor in the river had great difficulty in holding to their moorings; several broke their cables and got into collision, and sustained considerable

Indications of a coming storm were for some time previously apparent from the rapid memner in which the barometer fell, viz.: 14 inches in less than twelve

The following is a list of the disasters that occurred :-

The smack John, of Chester, was completely dismaster and one life lost. The screw steamer City of Glasgow, which arrived from

Philadelphia early in the morning, broke from her meorings, and got ashore near Rockberry. She got off the fellowing tide, apparently without damage.

The Anna Rich, bound to Boston, drove from her an shors and went ashore on the Devil's Bank, above the

Dingle, and remains very much damaged. She is said to The Cheshire, for Boston, also drove and went ashore on Knutshole, having been in contact with the America. ship Onward, near the Potteries. She was expected to be

got off next tide. The American bark Rosetta, from Charleston, also irove ashore, and was expected to be got off next tide.

The packet ship Constitution, from New York, was nuch damaged, having been in collision in the river.

The Atlas, for New Orleans, also drove, and sustained

considerable damage. She was safely get into Prince's deck about midnight.

The bark Irone, for Valparaiso, in tow of a steamtus on Sunday morning, intending to dock, grounded on Pluckington Bank, opposite Coburg dock, and when, the flood tide made, [capsized. She had on board a crew of sixteen men, two passengers, a pilot, and the overlooker of the house to which she belonged, making a total of wenty souls, out of which only nine were saved. The

bark is a total loss. The captain of the American ship Switzerland, laying in the Mersey, wished to be reported all right.

The storm continued unabated all Saturday and until Sunday morning. Owing to the violence of the gale, and the heavy sea running over the landing stage, it was impossible to ship the mails. Consequently the Africa remained at her moorings until 10 A. M. Sunday, the 27th ult.

The news from Turkey is important. Our advices received by the Baltic are fully confirmed. The fears expressed in letters from Constantinople of the 10th instant, that Count Leiningen would refuse to gested by the Sublime Porte, are fully verified by advices of two days later date, and confirmed by the Journal des Debats. The Count has withdrawn from the Turkish capital. We learn from Paris that M. de la Cour, minister of France at Vienna, is appointed ambassador at Constantinople, and M. de Bourqueney is appointed minister at Vienna. It is stated that as soon as the Divan heard Count de Leiningen's proposition the French and English ambassadors were sent for, and several conferences had been held with Fuad Effendi. The most singular feature of the news is that France, while professing to act with Austria in the Montenegrin difficulty, is evidently on terms of the closest relationship with Turkey.

The German papers state that a rising was anticipated at Pesth, and that fears were entertained of general outbreak. The garrison was under arms. and ready to act at a moment's notice.

The Federal Council of Switzerland had not come to any decision respecting the Ticino affair. The blockade of the canton continued.

The most rigorous measures were adopted to pre vent the escape of Mazzini, who was still believed by the military authorities to be at Milan. The government continued to expel from Piedmont the most dangerous of the refugees. It is reported by the overland mail at Trieste that

the Burmese occupy the Aeng Pass with a large force, and that Pegu had been again occupied by a large force of native troops. The Burmese have retired from Prome and Meadimi. It is said that a revolution has taken place at Ava, by which the old king has been deposed and driven out, and that the new king had recalled the troops to Ava, and desires peace. The insurrection in China caused con-

The Pottinger had brought to Sucz twenty-one boxes of gold dust from Aristralia. The British Parliement, had been discussing the grant to Maynooth Roman Catholic College and the

subject of Jewish Disr bilities. We learn that Mr. Heary Wikoff had been released from co saprement at Genoa and had arrived at

The steat aship Franklin, hence, arrived off Cowes, on Friday noon, the 25th ult.

The Caty of Glasgow, from Philadelphia, arrived at Live apool at 10 P. M., 25th instant.

Th' & United States sloop of war John Adams sailed 30t) , January from Slerra Leone for Liberia. The Liverpool cotton market continued depressed

and breadstuffs were dull.

The Rupture Between Turkey and Austria.

[From the London Chronicle, Feb. 26.]

The intelligence which arrived yesterday from Constantinople affords abundant confirmation of the apprahensions which, for some weeks past, have been entertained with regard to the Eastern question. From the rapid concentration of Austrian troops on the Turkish frontier, it was obvious that the imperial government had determined to adopt a vigorous line of action in this matter. When military demonstrations are made to support the courteous requisitions of diplomacy, it is but reasonable to infer that the power which has recourse to support the courteous requisitions of diplomacy, it is but reasonable to infer that the power which has recourse to such an expedient is prepared to hazard an immediate rupture, or, in case of need, to try the chances of war. From the first outbreak of the disturbances in the north-western provinces of Turkey, Austria has displayed a remarkable sympathy with the oppressed subjects of the Porte. For once, we have seen her take the liberal side in political and religious questions. The imperial ministry protested against the persention of the Christian inhabitant of Turkey, and apparently acted upon those ecomopolitan principles which are usually denounced by the respectable governments of the Canisas, as the most dangerous of heresies. We are accounted to Austrian interrention on behalf of arthity and up-